MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1884

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opern House Orphets still Eurydies. & P. S. Coulon-The Merry War. | F. N. Grand Opera House—the Riple & P. H. litobe frime Museum y Alleger Madisan Square Theatre-Africa Ross + MP H Mt. Harris I breatry. Martem-time of the Finest New Yorks I benetic—Wested, a Parting - BY M. Bibles Sarvedom-A Witts Freit. 4 P. M. New York Convendy Theories - Continue. 4 P. J.

Propie's Thentre-The Stragmen. * P. B. Stor Thentre-Nady rts. 5 P. M. Theater Comique Corbilis's Aspirations of M. Thalls Theatre—British Ed. & P. M.
Tony Pantagra Theatre—Variety & P. M.
Union Square Taratre—training & P. M.
Wallacts & Theatre—Lab Clem. & P. M.
HA Av. Theatre—British & F. W.
Sth Av. Theatre—Princes Ids. & P. M. 54th St. Theatre-Minimistres. 4 P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DATLY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti ing; large type, 50 cents; and preferred positions. 5 wante to \$2.50, according to classification.

Wannay, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Profesred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 16, 1884, was:

146 605 Thursday 124 429 Friday 134 536 Salurday 124,867 Weekly 961,581 Total for the week.

Protection and Prec Trade in Canada We searcely need call attention to the controversy between protection and free trade as it is presented by our intelligent correspondent at Ottawa.

The question in Canada is very much the same as it is in the United States. There is an active, energetic, positive free trade party there, and there is also a party which be lieves in protection as the means of building up domestic industries. Some six years ago the free trade party was driven from power, and the Government there has since remained in the hands of the protectionists. Previous to the revulsion which brought the Conservatives into office -for so the protectionists are called-the Liberal or free trade majority in the Dominion Parliament was very large; but ever since then the Conservative majority has remained unbroken, although one general election has been held, while the occasional elections which have taken place to flil Parliamentary vacancies, have everywhere been decided in favor of the protectionists.

The political situation in this country is quite similar to that in Canada. The free traders here are energetic, aggressive, quick, and positive; but they are in the minority. They are not only in the minority in the country, but they are in the minerity in the Democratic party, although it contains more of them than are contained in the Republican organization.

Our Ottawa correspondent earnestly argues the case in favor of the theory of protection, and the facts which he presents are certainly interesting. But it is not the theoretical question which we are looking into as regards the United States, but the political question. Undoubtedly, for a highly developed and equalized condition of society. free trade is the only truth; and as between the States of the Union it is not only dictated by the Constitution, but by the soundest political wisdom. Yet when we examine the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, it is by no means so clear, even as a matter of theory, that free trade ought to be adopted: while as a politi cal matter it is not only certain that it ought not to be adopted, but the party which undertakes to adopt it, is doomed to hopeless minority and lasting defeat.

A vast deal of missionary work, an immense labor of popular instruction, and a long period of propagandism and agitation must be gone through with before the majority of the American people can be enlisted in the establishment of free trade with Eng land and other foreign countries. That work of agitation cannot be undertaken by a politleal party; and this is a truth which some of our enthusiastic free traders will in due time have forced upon their minds.

Increasing Postal Facilities.

In reporting a bill that establishes letter carriers in every city of tifty thousand inhabitants and authorizes their employment even in towns of only two thousand having a gross postal revenue of \$2,000, the House Post Office Committee goes very far. The project, to be sure, is not as sweeping as that of Mr. Bell-roud, who demands that a Government official shall carry a missive to the cabin of the solitary miner on his Colorado hillside, and be at hand for taking the answer back to the Post Office of the nearest town; but it certainly contemplates running the department into dobb.

The mail service ought not to be a moneymaking institution; its gains should be expended in cheapening postage and in multiplying conveniences. Still, suddenly extendng the free delivery system to settlements of only a couple of thousand inhabitants seems to be premature. The reduction of letter postage to two cents, a great public benefit, is not yet tive months old, and its effect on the revenues is uncertain. Other advantages, however, may safely be given to the public, but at least two have prior claims over the one proposed by the committee. To begin with, the limit of weight for the single letter rate should be increased to an ounce; and next, local postage should be reduced to one cont. The former will be a universal accommodation, while the latter is simply the second and concluding step in the system of reducing by one cent the former rate on domestic letters, besides being due to the great cities that now earn a large part of the department's not income.

Eleven Months Make a Year.

For the first time in the history of the Government, the last Congress legalized absenteeism by cuacting, in effect, that eleven months make a year. Twelve months' salary is paid for cleven months' service in the departments. This act does not benefit the working thousands in the navy yards, the armories, the Public Printing Office, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and other branches of the Government. It mere ly creates a preferred class of clerks:

All absence from the departments on the part of said clerks or other employees, in excess of such leave of alsesses as may be granted by the heads thereof, which shall not exceed there days in any one year, except in case of sickmas, shall be without pay

It is alleged that an abuse has grown out of the clause limiting the leave of absence to thirty days, except in case of sickness. The accepted proof of sickness is a doctor's certificate, and that can easily be procured either by collusion or by false representation. No limitation is fixed to the term of pay during sickness. The aw, therefore, an be easily evaded, and the charge is publicly made that its provisions have been

grossly abused in several departments. This act applies only to clerks and employees of inferior grade. All the heads of departments and the chiefs of bureaus are

exempt from its operation. It discriminates first against the toilers, who work ten hours a day, in favor of the clerks, who are only required to be seven hours in their offices It discriminates again against the clerks and in favor of their official superiors, who are not restrained at all regarding absence, and who drawfull pay whether absent from or present at their posts of duty.

It is not necessary to discuss the planing injustice of these discriminations, not only to the individuals concerned, but also to the people who pay the salaries of the public officials. When summer comes the great business of the country, outside of the or dinary routine, is practically suspended at the capital. The President, the Cablact, and all the responsible officials in the civil employ lock up their portfollos and leave Wash ington to recruit their energies for a winter campaign of pomp and pleasure.

The Government, in fact, is run by irre sponsible clerks for three or four months of every year. This vicious practice originated under Gen. GRANT, and it has grown worse with time. The public servants are wholly indifferent to public opinion. It is imperatively necessary to check this scandalous system by positive legislation, since it cannot be effectively reached in any other way Mr. HOLMAN has charge of the Legislative bill, in which this new departure was made by the last Congress. He is not likely to allow it to continue in the present form, now that experience has plainly shown it to be unjust and injurious.

In the public service the year should consist of tweive months.

Who Is the Most Famous American

This is one of the questions which come to us from time to time from correspondents who seek Ture Sux's assistance in the work of adjusting their ideas to the facts of the external universe. It is a difficult question to answer, for there is at present no standard measure of fame.

In the town of London, however, there is published a biographical dictionary of living persons, entitled "Men of the Time." The eleventh edition of this well-known book is just at hand; and if our inquiring correspondents are disposed to accept the judgment of its editor or editors, the most famous American is Gen. J. Menepurn Read. formerly Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States at Athens. Indeed, Gen. J. MEREDITH READ is not merely the most famous of all living Americans: next to the Right Hon, WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, he is the most famous person now on earth. Several months ago we instituted a com-

parison between the space accorded to Gen. J. MEREDITH READ in this publication and the space devoted to other distinguished human beings. Even then READ was far ahead of any other American. The details of his enreer filled three columns and a half, while the Hon, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who suppressed him as Minister to Greece, occupied only one seventh of that space. But the latest edition of "Men of the Time" shows that within the past four or five years Gen. J. МЕКЕDIТИ READ'S European reputation has ecreased at a phenomenal rate. Instead of three columns and a half, he now fills eight columns. He is about forty times as famous as his next neighbor in the book, the novelist CHARLES READE. He is twice as cele brated as BISMARCK, three times as cele brated as John BRIGHT or ROBERT BROWN-ING, and twice as celebrated as Queen Vic-TORIA. In the estimation of the British publie it appears that Gen. J. MEREDITH READ is of more importance than President

ALVA EDISON, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, taken collectively. The recent additions to the already rich fund of biographical facts concerning Gen. J. MEREDITH READ are all the more interesting because it is evident that they have been furnished by himself. His literary style is not easily mistaken. There is a glow to it which is not easily forgotten. The fact that it was Gen. It was himself who fornished the material that expands his biography from three columns and a half to eight columns leads us to believe that his reputation must enter ratio it is possible that his modesty has dismissed as of trifling consequence many achievements upon which another's pen would have dwell

ARTHUR, Mr. TILDEN, Mr. BLAINE, Mr.

BRET HARTE, Mr. WHITTIER, Mr. THOMAS

admiringly. We learn now for the first time just how i vas that "General JOHN MEREDITH READ, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Re deemer of Greece, F. S. A., M. R. I. A., F. R. G. S., statesman and diplomatist," rescued the United States from the commercial depression following the panic of 1873. It is an

interesting chapter of unpublished history

"During the great financial crisis in America in 1870-7, while studying the commercial situation, he became possessed of secret and valuable information from Russin and England, which convinced him that Americ could again regain her national presperity at a bound He accordingly addressed a despatch to Mr. Evanza pointing out that the Russo-Torkish war had close ery grain port in Russia except one, and that Americ every grain port in Russia except one, and that America could actually deliver wheat at their point at a less price than the Russians could, owing to their heavy duties and their want of facilities for handling grain. He declared that a grain fleet should immediately be despatched from New York to peaceably enjoure the foreign markets and in conclusion saft: 'We should strain every nerve, not only to furnish the world with breadstoffs, but also the ships to carry them.' Gen. If an's storestion was acted upon, and the exports of breadstuffs and provisions fromet to rose within a twelvementh Africanions the giving a grain supremacy upon which the subsequent prosperity of America was substantially based."

We are told, also, of the enthusiasm with which his presence is greeted when he finds time to revisit his native land:

"Gen. Bran revisited his native country in 1874, an selecome by all political parties, banquets being give in his honor at New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and

"By all political parties" is a deliciou touch. Partisan feeling blushed and disappeared when brought face to face with the patriotic services of this statesman and diplomatist. But it is not only here that parties contend for the privilege of doing him honor: "In England he has been the guest of the Queen, at behome and of the Prince and Princess of Walks, at andringham, and the recipient of marked attentions from the leading members of the Government and of

Here is further information from the same undoubted authority:

"He has made a series of righ collections of annub lished historical documents in each country which he has visited. Among the more remarkable are those upon the Franco-German war, including the siege and the Commune: upon modern and medieval Greece ution the colonial and revolutionary history of America lished letters from some of the most distinguished mon in Europe of the eighteenth century, including Voltares, Rost state. Gissos, Franciscs the Grent, NALSSERRIS-and a host of others. He is the author of many public addresses, official reports, learned papers, and as in portant historical inquiry concerning Heavy Runsos jublished in 18-21. As an orator he is distinguished by legance and logical elequence, and possesses the power

The biography is enriched with complimentary notices from newspapers and other sources, but we must pass these by and hasten to exhibit Gen. READ's share in shaping the destinies of Greece:

"The moment be was freed from official thes be set to work with generous arrier to promote the interests of a attention peo, be who were then pleading their cause before Europe. Bringing all the resources of his un-rivaled a quantance with Eastern affairs to bear in the

Rightest quarters, he fourmered at his own expense from one important point to another, arguing and tirging the return to Greece of at least a portion of the ancient ter-ritories hyang beyond her present borders. During his long sejourn in Greece he had wen the confidence allke of the sovereign and of the propie, and he was in a position to see that additional territory was essential to the Greeks as a nation. When the efforts of King Gronous and his Ministers were crowned with spaces, the unethil labors of Gen. Russ were not ove setting labors of Gen. Rang were not over-tooked. The nexty spipointed Greek Minister to Landon, while passing through Paris, was directed to emissy to him the thinks of his Government, and the King, who shortly afterward visited that metropolis, called upon him to express his Majesty's personal thanks. In 1981, when the territories adjudged to Greece had been finally bransferred, King Grober, in revognition of then. Ranb's connent services since his reseasation of the post of United States Minister, created him a Knight Grand Creas of the Order of the Re desince—the taghest dignity is the gift of the Greek Government—at the same time that his Majesty con Ferred a similar behor open M. Warmscros, Prime Mu-ister of France, who had presented the Greek claims to the Berlin Congress, and upon Count Harzysiav Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, who had see constally orged the value claims at Constantinople."

Although an ungrateful Congress turned Gen. READ out of office by abolishing the mission in which he had shope he was not wholly unappreciated on this side of the Atantic. "In recognition," we are told, "of his eminent services to his country during the War of Secession, he was named Honorary Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion."

We do not know what the Military Order of the Loval Legion is, but we do know what Gen. J. MEREDITH READ IS.

Unpleasant Facts.

The people of Brooklyn became greatly excited because it was said a few hundred animals suffering with pleuro-pnoumonia had been slaughtered and their flesh sold in the markets of that town. But have the people of Brooklyn ever seriously reflected upon the quality of the Western beef with which the railroads supply them and all the rest of us? "Much of it," says Mr. EDWIN LEE BROWN of the American Humane Asso ciation, "is no better than carrion." All authorities, Boards of Health, Cattle Commissioners, physicians, agree with Mr. Brown that the present system of carrying cattle renders them unfit for slaughter, and their meat unsafe for human consumption. Is it nobody's business to look into this most inportant subject?

The shippers of live cattle and of dressed beef to England are in great alarm over the British regulations looking to the safety of the Eaglish people against poisoning by American meats alleged to be diseased. If these gentlemen will give the subject a little serious attention, they may discover that it is not pleuro-pneumonia, nor any other specific disease, which gives their goods the objectionable appearance upon which the action of the British Government is founded. but the barbarity of the present system of transportation from the feeding grounds to the Atlantic scabourd.

Mr. Belmost's Federal Inspectors, if he had them, would not cure this evil. The way to secure for American meats their proper place in the markets of the world is to remedy the brutal abuses which most likely have brought them under suspicion.

In the official report of the recent House debates on the appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by the Ohio overflow, occurs this passage from a speech by Mr. FOLLETT:

"The gentleman from New York desires to knot whether there is any warrant in the Constitution for ter and applause on the Republican side.

A strange utterance to provoke laughter and

It seems a little strange that the Michigan ESCENAS who bequeathed part of his fortune to humorists forgot the humorous glory of his State, Mr. Roswell E. Hore, M. C.

Strange and sad stories of destitution come from some of the upper Missouri reservations -women weak and hollow-oyed from hunger children emaciated and in peril of starvation by the score; even the dogs caten, and horses traded for food. That region was once alive with game, and the Indians could largely pro vide for themselves, but now they are utterly dependent on agency rations. The account of the present suffering may be exaggerated. but no approach to such a state of things could have happened unless to Indian improvidence and executive incompetency or imbecility.

Three centuries have passed since Sir FRANCIS DRAKE was at the height of his fame as a satior and sea fighter. The unveiling of a monument to him at Pirmouth, England, on Friday, cannot be called a toe hasty proceeding. His fame has had full time to ripen, and certainly it holds its own. There does not seem to have been any special contennial purpose in selecting the present year for the monument ceremonies. It was between 1577 and 1580 that DRAKE made his famous circuit of the globe In 1587 he destroyed a hundred ships at Cadiz In 1588 he helped ruin the famous Spanish armada. During 1584 he was on a general plundering and burning cruise among the Spanish settlements in America. Plymouth is fitly made the site of his statue, as from that port he made most of his great expeditions; he once represented the town in Parliament.

THE SUN is in fear and trembling lest Mr.

By no means. We watch these events with eaim interest rather than with apprehension The progress of Mr. Monaison's measure up

to date has not occasioned us a single tremo Ingenuity in framing devices for pension plunder is not yet exhausted. Its latest development is a project to increase the pensions of pay of the rank held by the officer at the time disability for which his pension was

awarded. Let us see how this cool proposition would work. The highest ordinary total disability pension now paid is \$30 a month for Lieuten-aut-Coloneis and all above that grade. Majors ret \$25, Captains \$20, First Lieutenants \$17. and Second Lieutenants \$15. The pay of active officers in the regular army, which does not differ greatly, in the first five years of ser rice, from the volunteer rates during the war, gives a Major-General \$625 monthly, a Briga lier-General \$458, a Colonel \$291, a Lieutenant-Colonel \$250, and so on, down to a Second Lieutenant of infantry, who gets \$116. Accordingly, to put all the pensioned officers on saif pay would quadruple their pensions, at the lowest rate, and in the case of the Major

ienerals it would increase them tenfold. What reason is urged for such legislation One petition to Congress puts it on the ground that the retired officers of the regular arm

get more income: We had been wounded in the same buttles disabled in the same campaigns; only our contrades now on the retired list had the good fortune, or the influence at the close of the civil war to be appointed in the regular army and subsequently retired, while we your petition ers after frequent examinations to Boards of surgeons, and our disabilities graded, are now on the pension rolls receiving a rate of pression out of all preportion to the pay only ad by retired officers.

Now, the Army Register shows that on the reired list there are fewer than three hundred officers who came from the volunteer service from non-volunteer civilian appointments, and from the ranks of the army, all combined. Out of these, the greater part received their disabilities in service subsequent to the civil war. In short, the good fortune, if such it is, of only a few score persons, would be made the pie for saddling on the country needless gratuities, amounting to many millions of dollars.

The members of the Philadelphia Peace Society have protosted against the crection, in the City Hall of that town, of statues of men renowned in war. They think that the practice

of so honoring distinguished soldiers gives people an under admiration of war and warriors, and delays the coming of that naivassal peace which the members of the society and all good men, with the possible exception of Mr. Knurr and other persons interested in the manufacture of death-dealing implements, so much desire. But the Philadelphia peacemak ers seem to forget that the statues of militar; heroes are usually so fearfully and wonderfull; made that a great military career, punished at last by such outrageous caricature, doesn't at pear especially desirable.

THE CONGRESS LIBRARY JOB.

Washington, Feb. 17 .- Real estate here is taxed according to its market value by a Board of Assessors chosen from among the citizens residing in different parts of the city. Their ndividual appraisement is subject to review by the full Board, on complaint of the owners. At the recent assessment the squares o

ground east of the Capitol, which it is proposed to purchase for a site for the Congress Library, were appraised with the improvements upothem at \$117,059. The bill which passed the Senate last week

with only eight votes in opposition, appropriates a round sum of \$550,000 for this property. It is evident from a comparison of the ap-praisoment with the appropriation that a bonus of more than one hundred thousand dollars would pass into the pockets of somebody, if the bill should become a law in its present form.

Perhaps this fact may serve to explain the extraordinary zeal with which the library job has been urged in this special locality, as initiative of an expenditure of at least four million dollars, and possibly of double that sum in a new building for the library of Congress. When honest opposition is made to this and to other projected raids on the Treasury, the only answer vouchsafed by the spoilsmen is:
"The idle surplus must be expended." The public plunderers of every degree, repre-senting a multitude of jobs in all parts of the country, look to the surplus as the final argu-

ment in favor of their plans of spoliation. This argument serves Mr. Chandler in his demand for new ships, and for the completion of the worthless monitors. It serves the liver and Harbor jobbers. It serves the Mississippl commission. It serves the Hennepin Canal projectors. It serves the Pension Ring. It serves the contractors for improving and beautifying the apitol building. It serves the National Board of Health. It serves the Indian Ring. It serves the projectors of public buildings, who are now clamoring for millions of dollars and combining with other schemers to log-roll their bills through Congress.

MR. CANADAY'S ASPIRATIONS.

He Wants to be Senator and Undertakes to Deliver the North Carolina Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- W. P. Canaday, the new Sorgeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is a native of North Carolina, and he served a short time in the Confederate army. He declared himself a Republican as soon as the war was over. He played minor parts in the North Carolina Ropublican farce until John Sherman came into power under Hayes. Honest John's impulsive nature caused him to put Canaday to the front, and far be it from me to intimate that the consideration for this was to be North Carolina delegation at the Republican Convention which would support Sherman's aspirations for the nomination for President. aspirations for the nomination for President, Tom Keogh, the recognized leader of the party in North Carolina, was a Grant man, and Shorman deprived him of all power with the office-holders and gave it to Canaday, who delivered the delegation in good order.

Canaday then ran for Congress, and was beaten. Soon after the last election demonstrated that the Senate was liepublican, his stall, angular figure was seen here as Mahone's

beaten. Soon after the last election demonstrated that the Senate was llepublican, his strated that the Senate was llepublican, his tail, angular flagure was seen here as Mahone's candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Of course, Canaday had to deny all Sherman proclivities when he made his trade with Mahone, who in this transaction represented himself and the Administration in part. The burgain was that Canaday should be elected and in return secure a delegation from his State that would cooperate with the Mahone delegation from Virginia. With one of Arthur's Cabinet who contributed most to Ganaday's election from Virginia. With one of Arthur's colonion the bargain was an Arthur delegation. What their trade was with Logan I do not know, but I do know that some of the Union soldiers are kicking like Government mules because Logan voted for an ex-Confederate in preference to a Union soldier like Hooker.

The capture of this delegation was to be only the first of Canaday's achievements. He has also agreed to deliver the electoral vote of North Carolina to the Republican candidate for President to have himself elected Governor of the State, and to come back to the Senate, not as a servant of that body, but as a Republican member in the place now filled by Senator Vance. That is his ambition.

But Canaday is likely to find out that it is not safe to trade with too many men for the same goods. The bargain with Mahone has been kept, and six Mahone men, four from Virginia and two from North Carolina, are now in the service of the Senate. The bargain with Logan are probably off.

Is This Fair Criticism !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the rigged ship becoming along, with a fine breeze blowing over its starboard quarter. All the platu sails are draw over its starboard quarter. All the pints sails are drawing beautifully. So, too, are the main and the main toronast studding sails, which are set on the fer side. In a recent issue of hereper's Monthly was a long illustrated arisels on the old packet and chipper ships that sailed out of New York in the dask when American ships were the prile of the American people. One of the distrations showed a fine old clipper, head on to a gate of wind. The rigging forward was should. The mixed away, but the mixed passes was should. The mixed away, but the mixed passes was should. The mixed topsail was set of mixed away, but the mixed passes was should. The mixed topsail was set of the should be should be sufficiently in the set of poles and suffer. In a way to bring team also to the except poles and suffer.

The mixed than that there is a should artists in the world were sufficiently than that there is a should artists in the world were defined blunders as these?

Anarrea.

The Poker Income of a Senator. From the Philadelphia Record.

'Yes," said the Colorado statesman, looking down on the Senate, "there is Tom Bowen the heat paker player in Colorado—one of the best in the world. You see his cold, changeless face; he's got a paker face, He always has a good poker hand, too. At least, you think he has. Lots of nerve. They say of him out in Denver that when he wanted four lacks once at poke too. I guess that was well on toward morning. Bowen has quite a poker income. He's like Pirichback of Lou-isiana. I asked a man about him the either day. Doing well, the man said. 'What's his income?' I asked, 'About \$20,000' he replied. 'But he only gets \$5,000 as olicetor of the Part.' 'Yes,' he smil; 'but his poker frome is fifteen or twenty thousand a year. His official frome gives him stakes."

Warner Miller and the President.

From the Utica Herald. The fact is well known among those who have had any opportunity of learning Senator Miller's opinions, that he does not believe the nomination of President Arthur by the Chicago Convention would ! wise or safe in the present exigency of the Republican early. Senator Miller doubtless bases his judgment to his effect upon the knowledge he has of the feeling oward President Arthur on the part of the Repub f New York State.

They Brink Cold Ten. From the National Republics

During the present week one Senator whis-ted shoul while the Senate was in session, and the very ext day another fell out of his chair.

The Republic's Dire Dilemma.

From the Chicago News.

I sadiy ask "Which shall it be?"
I look at Chet-he looks at me—
Dear, nation time, two loves them yet
As well as when his lair was jet;
its could not fin! the heart to speak—
Ills water grew he was and strangely weak,
Which-printies say—which shall it be—
Or Mrs. V., or Mrs. C.?

of all our fine maints —

Of all our fine maints —

Our Washington gentility

Whom block, or cleanure, or homicoda,

Whom block, or cleanure, or homicoda,

Sha elastic of the of the

As holdshirs rise in parts, of slape—

As holdshirs rise in parts, of slape—

Which time shall slowly and fluider first?

What lady may? which maintain durant?

Come, tell ins. Ches. which shall it be?

Or Mrs. F., or Mrs. C.? Was ever mortal man heast
With such vexalious cares as chief?
With such vexalious cares as chief?
Did aver question so momentous
Disturb our peace and so forment us?
All Washington, the states, the matrix,
Sinders a painful heartation.
Sinders a painful heartation.
Acrog with nearness as carrier wars
Acrog with nearness as carrier wars
Litent to learn which it may be,
Leond Mrs. 1.

Ob. for a throne—a king to rearn to for a dark lord enamberlain he that, with proper extension, tur goalds some and daughters tony found sunk and struct to proper style. And top and shirek to proper style Thes should we know which it inight be, Proud Mrs. F. or Mrs. C.!

A CANADIAN VIEW OF PROTECTION. The Despurate State of the Bombalon Vadet a Low Tariff-The Present Prosperity.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. - The policy of Canada is protective. The members of the Government have a following of two to one in Parliament and they ear they are certain that the policy they stand for is upheld by their constituents The only important questions in the Dominior are as to the advantages of protection and of he advisability of large expenditures upon the Canadian Pacific Bailroad and otherwise for the development of the West. When two years ago the free traders asserted that the people were opposed to protection, the Government, feelng certain that this was not the case, dissolved Parliament, although it had a year of its term to run, and went to the country for the decision of the nation at the polis. The result was that it was returned with the pres ant great majority. Since then there have been frequent by-elections. There were two within ten days. One was that of a member who accopted a Cabinet office and went back to his constituency, as must be done here in such a case, for its voice upon his action, and one for the filting of a vacancy caused by death. In each instance the people sustained the Govarnment. It is so with the newspapers also There are two for the Government to one for free trade. Bad crops and bad investments have given the free traders the means to twist occasional misfortune into arguments, but "those people," as Mr. Burland, the Montreal manufacturer, puts it, "are of the sort that re-gard every railroad collision and eyelone as direct results of the national policy."

As a matter of fact, Canada is thriving as she never did under the low tariff that is now spoken of as free trade. She was in the last

spoken to such the such as the top day of the content to the United States or the annexation in the United States or the annexation in the United States or the annexation of the United States or the Annexation of the United States of the States of t

pretical went out of existence. The tracer went to New York, bought in small manifies, and thus gave the control of the trade to the United States merchants. And there was a similar experience with rogard to sugar. There had been a large refining industry in Canada, but in 1876 the refinerios closed down, owing to competition with the United States. What was complained of was not the competition alone, but the concealed bounty. The Washington Government gave a drawback on experted sugar, it was supcries olesed down, owing to competition with the United States. What was complained to was not the competition alone, but the concealed bounty. The Washington Government gave a drawback on experied sugar, It was supposed to be the equivalent of the duty on raw material, but it was measured by a fixed standard which operated as a bounty to refiners.

These two subjects were conspicuous in the discussions. Then Cansida had three or four cotton stackers. It was possible to buy cotton stocks for from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent., and they were in the main considered valualess, owing to the competition with the New England factories, and to some extent with the Maginsh mills. The woolein factories were in very much the same condition. Canada had only one big locomotive werks—the establishment in Kingston. It had practically closed down owing to the discrimination in favor of American by a duty on farm productions going into the States, and no duty on American produce coming into Canada. In fact, after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, except in the matter of fish, wherein Canada attempted to pravent Americans from lishing in the provincial waters, all the freedom from imposts that existed under the treaty was continued. The Americans put on the duties and the Canadians is it theirs unchanged. The farmers complained that American corn coming in interfered with the sale of coarse grains in Canada, and that Canada was flooded with American onts whenever there happened to be a surning on the other side.

As far back as 1875 the Dominion Board of Trade, representing the Boards of Trade all over the country, and in them and in the newspapers free trade and protection were conspicuous subjects of discussion, the Liberals taking a position in favor of a revenue tariff as near free trade as possible, and the Conservatives for a tariff framed on a basis of proviecial government, in the hands of the Liberals—except New Brunswick, where there was a coalition gov.

the election of 1878 took place, authough every province was, as to its provincial government. In the hands of the Liberais—except New Brunswick, where there was a coalition government—and although all these provincial Governments used all the patronuse for their party, so strong was the feeling of the country on the subject that the Liberais who had a majority in Parliament of 95 out of 206 members) were defoated, and the Conservatives came in with a majority of between 80 and 80.

The new tariff was introduced in 1879. It was framed on the lines of the American tariff, but the duties were much lower, averaging not much more than one-half the rate across the border. The duties on woollens and cottons in the United States are about .50; in Canada about .50. The immediate effect of the national policy was the reopening of the sugar refinery at Montreal, the almost simultaneous establishment shortly afferward of one in Monekton, and yet another in Health is to be opened in Lariff was charged in the sugar-growing countries. Now there is early was charged on for sugars before the early was charged on the sugar-growing countries. Now there is only placed in loss than 10 per cent, conductive from the sugar-growing countries. Now there is only placed in loss than 10 per cent, conductive from the sugar-growing countries. Now there is only placed in partial mandal combined, the balance being from producing countries. Thus Canada's South America and West India trade has been revived. Manufactures in leather and from have developed greatly. The cotton industry has had a remarkable growth. Where there bad been three or four there are now in the neighborhood of thirty factories in Canada. "The free traders point to the condition of your cotton industry has had a remarkable growth. Where there bad been three or four there are now in the neighborhood of thirty factories in Canada. "The free traders point to the condition of your cotton industry was that the market is glutted and prices are believed in the mandal part of the p

to get their mills at work as speedily as pessible. There is hardly an American farm traplement in old Canada to-day. The manufacture of these goods has not exactly surung up under protection, for it existed as an inconsiderable industry under the lower farm traplement in old Canada to-day. The manufacture of these goods has not exactly sprung up under protection, for it existed as an inconsiderable industry under the lower tariff, but the development is such that from there having been practically nothing but American farm implements there are now practically none except of Canadian make. Last year the duty on these manufactures was raised to per cent. to secure a market in the new Canadian Northwest for Canadian implements. There was only one locometive works, and that had closed up. Under the national policy it was revived, more capital was but into it, it was largely increased in size, and it got its machinery from another Canadian setablishment which had under free trade been doing nothing. Already another locomotive works has been established in St. John, New Brunswick. The Grand Trunk liatiway Company have cnormossly enlarged their shops and gone into the manufacture of locomotives instead of importing them as before. Nearly all the new locomotives on all the Canadian railroads are of Canadian build. It is the same with regard to railroad rolling stock. The car works at Coburg. Ontario, and London, Ontario, and in the province of New Brunswick have been more than quadrupled in size, and, whereas they were merely struggling for existence and looking to a stoppage as inevitable, they are now busy turning out practically all the rolling stock required for the railways of the Lominion. The woollen mills that turn out blunkers and knit goods have been increased in number and enlarged. They employ a great force of hands and are producing their goods at moderate prices.

The effect of the restoration of the ten por cent, differential duty on tea has been in the tariff where they have been neceded. One governing idea has been not to produce too great a revenue. There has been a reduction of about a million by taking off the daty on promissory notes and bills of exchange, and of about \$60,000 by removing the postage on newspapers.

promissory notes and bills of exchange, and of about \$50,000 by removing the postage on newspapers.

The reduction of prices is one of the notable effects of protection. The people are getting the necessities cheaper than they were under free trade. A your ago Mr. Thomas White, the talented member of Parliament for Cardwell, who is also the editor of the Montreal Gractic pointed out from his seat in the House the fact that Canadians were getting sugar under the increased tariff for half a cent a pound less than it could have been imported and sold for under the former and lower tariff it is so with cotton goods, and to turn again to locomotives, this incident is significant. The inter-Colonial, a Giovernment railroad, required twenty-live locomotives, and advertised for tenders a short time ago. Offers were received from American as well as Canadian builders. The Kingston works made a bid on the twenty-five engines of about 256,000 less than the lowest tender from the United States. That sum includes the duty of course, but putting the duty even at 10 pein cents, the lowest that could be imagined in reasen, the Canadian engines would yet have been cleaper than the American.

The Supply Not Equal to the Demand.

The Samply Not Equal to the Bennad.

Mr. Chaumcoy M. Depew is one of the most extensive discreted in the city but he reverests at sixth at the barqu to and or finished in this but finished in the leave that in the city is the reverests at sixth at the barqu to and drinks but little but channing has already silvered his hair and whost channing has already silvered his hair and whost channing two his counteinance a rosy tash. He is one of the channest dury tellers in town, but he laments the rarily of good clean, two slores. Once upon a triple got two has stories and though his return to New York he went has done to a banquet then in reason. The speakers had been working off old pickes all the evening and the andressness wired. When he assumed that he had become was irred. When he assumed that he had become was irred. When he assumed that he had become was irred. When he assumed that he had become was irred. When he assumed with all of the home of a returning complete or The channel and the had become was irred. When he assumed to the home of the home of the channel of the home of th

tine Republie. From the Anemas Agres Herald. Price for this edition, \$6 gold a year, or \$150 arrency, foreign postege sairs. SUNBRAMS.

-The Saturday Review defines a snob as one "who admires base things basely." Thackeray do-fines him as "he who meanly admires mean things." -A salesman in Covent Garden market, landon, recently advertised for a few pounds of ripe

etrawberries, stating that he had a special order, and could get 65 per pound

An Italian correspondent, by no means

influence was never greater
In Worcester Cathedral, England, is a slab over a grave bearing the one word." Miscrimus." It is supposed to cover the remains of a person who test he living during the region of William III. because he would not take the oath of allegiance to the Orange Eloi. -There are in London 4,000 professors of

niusic, including vocalists instrumentalists, and teachers, but excluding musical governesses. There are about 200 shopkeepers, musical instrument makers, and other ingraged in the music trade. In the provinces there are Loop, including both classes.

Lindy Mandoville, since her return to Engiand, has been the favored guest at the gatherings at the great English country houses which took place

just before the meeting of Parliament. She was one as the party to meet the Prince of Wales at Mr. Alfred Rothschild's and Lord Arlington's.

The Vatican gardens in their greatest xient are only 350 yards by 450, less than thirty acres and are much smaller than that if reduced to a rectau gular form. However, by doubling and twisting, the Pope can get a drive out of these gardens, hidden away

under the northern walls of St. Peter's and the wes-side of the Vatican. -Mr. Bradlaugh's brother is as plous Christian as he is the reverse. He began a mission at Exeter the other day, and in the course of his opening

address said he had complete faith in the ultimate con-version of his brother, and would not be surprised to re-ceive at any moment intelligence that the great infide. had come over to the Lord. -There are now twelve vacancles in the Papal Guard. Applicants must be 27 and of good height There are forty-eight regular men and eight who are termed "exempts," and who are called upon only or State occasions, besides eight cadets. The pay is \$800 ; year, and each man is expected to possess \$180 of his

wa. The service demanded is by no means arduous. -"Gaze upon yonder evening star and swear to be true while its light shall shine! Swear, my love! Swear by Venus;" exclaimed a youth in impassioned accents to one of the Vassar girls. "How stupid you are," she answered. "That is not Venus. The right ascention of Venus this month is 15h, 9m.; her declina tion is 17 degrees 25m, south, and her diameter is 10.2 -At a druggist's door, in Saville, appeared

the sign: "Spirits, of all kinds, sold here." A joken passing by, thought it furniy to go in and ask the drug girt for "all you have on hand of the malignant spirit." The druggist without an instant's hasitation furned to an assistant and gave the order, in an imperative tone
"Josquin! Run up to the second floor and bring down
my mother in-law. Here is somebody to buy her." -The Self-acting Sewing Machine Company of Leadenhall street, Lundon, has taken out and is

working a patent which will save the necessity for the use of either hands or feet. The new motor drives the sewing machine by a process of clockwork-neither bulky nor complicated. The motive power is completely under control, so that while it can be made to drive a needle at the rate of about a thousand stitches a min-nte, it can also be worked slowly.

-The use of episcopal wigs has entirely gone out in England. Summer, Architshop of Canter-bury, was the last to wear one. He died in 1862, James Monk, the handsome Bishop of Gloucester, wore one until his death in 1856. Bishop Bloomfield of London in Oxford to wear the wig was the late venerable Presi-dent of Magdalen, Dr. Routs, who offed in 1854, inving attained within a few weeks of the partiached age of 105 —In addition to Viscount Berchaven, who

has just become Earl of Hautry, there are others to flud a place in the romance of the peerage as having been private soldiers in the British army. Viscount Manttone, eldest son of the Earl of Winchelsea, served at Rossmore of Orange notoriety, who died the other day, was a sergeant in the Royal Irish Dragoous, and Lord Netville's nephew a trooper in the Seventeenth Lancers. —A magnificent new club, called the

Athenicum Club, has just been started in Madrid. The new house has cost \$150000, raised by subscription among its own members. Though it is neither remark able for its architectural merit por for its confert. I bear greatest statesmen of all parties during the last tity years. The King, Queen, and princesses were present at the insuguration, at the invitation of Sector Canovas, who is the present President of the Attenmum. The King desired to be inscribed at the head of the list of

-The domestic troubles of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and his indiminant and jentous wife are stated by the Vienna Freie Presse to have been a topic of private convergation in Berlin for years nact and, under the plea of sending the Prince away on a long journey through Oriental countries, to virtually named him for a time from the Prinsian capital. The Prince was not even permitted to return from his involuntary tour for the purpose of attending at the now lives in rigid retirement at Desau. There are three daughters and one son by the marriage.

-The Nihillsts are reported to be hamered in their warfare against the Russian Government by the lack of money, and the numerous recent raids upon the cash boxes of the mail coaches are ascribed to them. There have been five attempts to rob the mails within a period of seven weeks. At one that occurred on the road to Nijui Novgorod, two of the assailants were captured by a company of soldiers who were do spatched after them and surrounded them in a march of forest land. They refused to disclose their identity, but from their clothes, appearance, and language they are supposed to be students. Papers that were found in their possession are said to show clearly that they belong to the revolutionary party, and that they made their attack as part of an organized plan designed to replenish the Nibilistic treasury.

-An authority on forestry writes, in a London weekly: "Windsor Park is one of the most mag-nificent fields for the study of forest botary. Here may be seen, growing singly or collectively in clumps, speci-mens of all the finest trees, native or exotic, which exist in Great Britain, and, since care has been taken to keep an exact record of the age and origin of each plants tion, the forester could follow out in data! studies of the highest interest and importance regarding the growth of the principal forest species. It would be more difficult to do the same with regard to their longevity; for one is led to think, in looking at some of them, that in this hallowed ground trees never die of old age. Even the most violent revolutions could pass over the come-try, and yet loave these trees intact." The admirable condition of Windsor Park to day is mestriking contrasto what it was 35 years ago.

...The question of the Bible in the public schools has arisen in a new simpe in lows. The com-plainent said that the teachers of his two little girls turned the school from its lawful design into a place of worship and religious instruction, and made of them selves "ministers of raligion therein, in the pres-ence and hearing of all their pupils." The Bible was daily read, the tenchers and pupils repeated the Leavi's Prayer, and religious hymns were sung. He gave notice o the principal of his objections to these religious exer cises, and requested that they be discontinued, but all t He then appealed to the law. Judge Burton re lible is read as a part of the morning exercises, o where the Lord's Prayer is repeated, or a hymn sung, is a place of worship, or that such teachers are ministers of religion, seemed to his Honor more specious that sound. He held, moreover, that lowe's coinfilutions provision grauting religious toleration, and probibition the Legislature from providing any religious establish ment, is not contravened by laws which recognize the Scriptures, or the Supreme Boing, or Sunday as a ra ligious day of rest, but that such laws are segui and vasid

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JOSEPHINE POLLAR